

## CONNEAU IN ALL DAY FLIGHT

BLAIS ADVANCES FROM EDINBURGH TO BRISTOL.

Tonight heavy gales and reached goal with a fine race in English circuit. The great crowd of three thousand at start and finish. Others far behind.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 25.—Excluding accidents, the race now seems narrowed down to the Frenchmen, Blais, Conneau, and Vedrines, who are flying from Edinburgh, and Vedrines, who are flying from Manchester. The all-day struggle between Conneau and Bristol was a notable performance.

The conditions at the start were most good. There were gusty winds and a heavy rain and mist that greatly hindered them. Conneau was the leader, followed by Vedrines, who was first away from Edinburgh, flew over the control three times and descended to inquire the way. In that manner he lost fifty minutes and so surrendered the lead to Blais, who was ascending just as Vedrines was alighting.

Conneau maintained the lead throughout the day. Both diverged from the straight course. Conneau went over to the east, while Vedrines went to the west, thus adding considerably to the 383 miles, which is the air line distance. The weather improved from Manchester southward and the flight was easier, but both of the men were pretty well exhausted when they reached Bristol. Vedrines was intensely weary. His eyes were exceedingly inflamed, he said, and he added, "My fatigue is almost unbearable." Vedrines was somewhat less undone, but his nervous exhaustion was manifest when alighting by mistake at a private aerodrome he learned that Conneau had already landed. Vedrines burst into tears.

In landing he broke a minor stay and had to wait until it was repaired before he could get to the official control. Both men may start at daylight tomorrow, but it is possible for them to reach Brighton at 8 o'clock where they will be compelled to rest until 12:45 before starting on the final forty mile trip to Brooklands.

An accident may yet favor Valentine over some other competitor, as the victory depends upon the condition of the machine at the end of the race. Immense and excited crowds watched the progress of the race throughout the day at all centers of population. Nobody along the course seemed to have any work to do.

Bristol, July 25.—Lieut. Conneau, who is flying under the name of Beaumont, arrived here at 8:37 this evening and was received with enthusiasm by an enormous crowd.

Vedrines alighted at 9 o'clock in the evening. He soared again after a considerable delay and reached the control at 10:10.

Valentine was reported to have arrived at Paisley at 8:15.

Bristol, July 26.—Lieut. Conneau and Vedrines were ready to start at 1 o'clock this morning. There then arose a thick mist which held them up.

Lieut. Conneau, however, got away at 1:10 and Vedrines at 1:52.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—Lieut. Conneau, the French naval aviator, reached here, 20 miles from the start of the third section of the *Daily Mail* race at Edinburgh, at 11 o'clock this afternoon. Pierre Vedrines, the other French racer, who is finishing him closely, got here at 3:15 o'clock.

Lieut. Conneau left here at 5:44 for Bristol, a distance of 141 miles, the last stop on the third stage of the contest. Vedrines followed at 8:09.

Lieut. Conneau made a great fight against the wind during his flight from Carlisle to Manchester. When passing Penrith, fifteen miles from Carlisle, he was flying fast, but his machine was swaying and dipping badly.

EDINBURGH, July 25.—The third section of the *Daily Mail* 1,000 mile air race for a prize of \$5,000, started here early this morning. This section was from Edinburgh to Bristol, a distance of 383 miles.

The first stop was Stirling, a distance of thirty-one miles. This way to Glasgow, a distance of twenty-two miles further, from Glasgow to Carlisle, the next control, the distance was eighty-six miles. From Carlisle to the Manchester control the distance was 103 miles and from the latter place to the finish at Bristol 141 miles.

The weather early this morning was threatening, but great crowds assembled to see the start. Many people waited all night.

The first airman to ascend was Lieut. Conneau, who took wing at 3:10 o'clock. Vedrines and Valentine followed him closely. Conneau arrived at Stirling, the first control, at 3:46 and Vedrines at 4:04 A. M.

Valentine made his landing at Stirling at 3:50 o'clock. In the meanwhile Lieut. Conneau had winged his way to Glasgow, the second control, fifty-three miles from Edinburgh. He landed at 8:10 o'clock.

Vedrines was delayed on route and reached Glasgow some time after Lieut. Conneau, as he lost time searching for the aerodrome. He landed at 1 o'clock and it is seconds after 9 o'clock. Vedrines' last time out Lieut. Conneau in the lead by twenty minutes.

Valentine after leaving Stirling met with misfortune, his machine breaking down at the hamlet of Castledyke. He says he will resume his flight to-morrow.

Lieut. Conneau after reaching Glasgow 180 miles in making minor repairs and such flying on his way, this time to the third control, Carlisle, a further distance of 110 miles. He arrived at Carlisle at 11:10 o'clock, and a great crowd of 3,000 coming from everywhere to witness the arrival of the aviators, were cheering when his machine alighted. He was greeted until the aviator had reached the aviation grounds. Vedrines followed at 11:40 o'clock. He also was cheered by the crowds.

Valentine, however, failed to complete the third stage to Edinburgh yesterday, as his machine broke down at 5 o'clock.

Valentine, but he came down at Innerleithen, a distance of 110 miles, and was again venturing out, but his machine broke down at 11:10 o'clock.

Both the contest, he was not able to continue in the air race to-morrow. He can make satisfaction of his machine.

The other of the contestants, Valentine, yesterday to finish the second stage, being stalled at Harrogate, the 500 mile stage at that stage and a considerable distance from Edinburgh, started on this morning with high hopes of catching up lost ground; but he had gone but a little way from Harrogate when the steering wheel of the aeroplane broke, making necessary a hasty and perilous descent.

Charles Weymann, the American, who was held up at Leeds, was unable to fix the troublesome parts of his aeroplane and was obliged to abandon the race. There is no American now left in the race. Hagl, who is competing in the *Daily Mail* circuit race, reached here at 1:37 o'clock. Blanchet abandoned the race at Luton.

It took Vedrines, by far the fastest flier in the contest, only 1 hour and 30 minutes to make the eighty-six miles between Glasgow and Carlisle, and by this performance he recovered fourteen minutes of the time he lost to Lieut. Conneau.

RUSSIAN AVIATORS FALL. Slusarenko's Passenger Killed and Racer Badly Injured.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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## RUSSIAN AVIATORS FALL.

Slusarenko's Passenger Killed and Racer Badly Injured.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Moscow, July 25.—Slusarenko, the aviator, while flying with a passenger from this place to St. Petersburg, fell near Tsarskoe-Selo.

The passenger was killed and the aviator had both legs broken. The machine was destroyed.

## ARMY CHANGE PLACES.

Hamilton Back to the Curtiss Force and Ovington Also Joins.

Aviator Charles K. Hamilton has returned to the fold of Glenn H. Curtiss. He left Curtiss about a year ago while the latter was giving exhibitions at Atlantic City. Curtiss sued Hamilton for breach of contract and Hamilton filed a counter-suit for damages. Hamilton subsequently joined the Moisant aviators and again had a disagreement that was taken into court. Three months ago he took up the Burgess-Wright machine, which he has been flying up to the present time. He will probably be one of the contestants in the three cornered flight from New York to Philadelphia on August 5 for a prize of \$5,000.

Earle L. Ovington, who has been making flights in a Blériot monoplane, has also joined the Curtiss force. He will train pupils in the use of machines at the Nassau Boulevard aerodrome.

## SHUSTER TO THE RESCUE.

American Organizes Persia's Defence Against Invading Shah.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TEHRAN, July 25.—The Government has called Mr. Shuster, the American head of its Treasury, into its councils to cooperate in meeting the situation brought about by the appearance in Persia of the exiled Shah.

The result is already manifest in the energetic preparations for defence that have been made by Mr. Shuster. He is rapidly organizing the customs guard, a light hundred were enrolled and armed in the last three days.

## CANT OPERATE ON PRINCE.

Swiss Experts Inform Queen of Spain Speech of Don Jaime Affected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

FRANCISCO, July 25.—Drs. Raymond and Grinda, two specialists who have been examining Prince Jaime, the youngest son of King Alfonso XIII, of Spain, Victoria of King, have informed his mother, who brought him here, that an operation cannot be performed at the present time. The young Prince has some trouble which affects his speech.

## POPE HAS LARYNGITIS.

Sister Nursing Plus X, Not in Danger, the Doctors Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 25.—The Pope is suffering from laryngitis and is compelled to take absolute rest. One of his sisters remains with him as nurse.

The doctors report that the attack is not dangerous and that he will be able to resume his audiences next week.

## MILLAN RIVER STAMPEDE.

Coarse Gold Found in the Sand by Klondike Discoverer.

TACOMA, July 25.—A Dawson cable message announces a gold strike on the McMillan river, a tributary of the Pelly. It was made by Bob Henderson, discoverer of the first gold found in the Klondike camp. There is more excitement among Dawson old timers than for a long time.

The steamer Vidette is being chartered by soundings for a stampede to the new locality. They are leaving Dawson to-night. A large number of French Canadians, all persistent prospectors, comprise the party.

Henderson returns on the boat with them. The gold is coarse. Bob shows one nugget worth forty cents.

## The Weather.

July 25.—The storm noted over the lake regions on Monday travelled rapidly and was central over Quebec yesterday morning. It was accompanied and followed by high winds over the lake regions and the north Atlantic States. Some scattered light rain continued in the upper lake regions and on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The principal area of high pressure was central between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River and the pressure was only relatively low in the extreme Northwest and Southwest.

The central area of high pressure, which covered all the Gulf and Atlantic States, except northern New England and Florida, in the Northwest it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair and cooler, wind, light, northeast to west, average humidity, 42 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 1 A. M., 29.85; 3 P. M., 29.90.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

For eastern New York, New England, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair to day and to night, with high temperature, in morning, light to moderate easterly winds.

For western New York, fair to day and to night, warmer to morning, moderate westerly wind.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to day and to night, rising temperature, light westerly winds, becoming variable.

## PASS THE BILL, SAYS BALFOUR

FRANTIC APPEALS TO THE LAST DITCHERS TO BE SANE.

Denounces Parliament Bill as Revolutionary and a Crime, but Adds That the Fight is Only Beginning—Lansdowne Pleads Too—Radicals Day to Vell.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has made an urgent appeal to those who are standing in the "last ditch" to "come to heel" and save the party from disruption. He has issued a letter supporting the Marquis of Lansdowne and pleading with the peers to do likewise.

Mr. Balfour condemns the useless talk of fighting to the last. There is no fighting in question, he says. There is nothing valourous or heroic in the action of the last "ditchers." The Government by the gross and tyrannical misuse of its prerogatives has made powerless the second chamber and has made fighting ineffectual and impossible.

The situation is grave, even alarming, Mr. Balfour says, not only because those in power are unscrupulous and revolutionary and the Government is imitating Cromwell without his excuses and his genius, but because the peril and the true methods of meeting it are obscured by the clouds of controversy. Lord Lansdowne and his followers have been wrongly accused of favoring a compromise. There is no room for a compromise. The crime that has been committed can neither be qualified nor condoned.

The Unionists, he urges, must now abandon the quarrel over the matter of procedure, which is merely an ineffectual parade, and prepare for the great struggle outside of Parliament which the tyranny of the Government has made inevitable.

The campaign for the restoration of constitutional liberty has only just begun and unless the forces conducting it possess unity and discipline a victory is impossible.

It would be a misfortune if the present crisis left the House of Lords weaker than the Government had made it; it would be an irreparable tragedy if it left the Unionists divided.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has written a circular letter to the Unionist peers advising them not to insist upon the amendments to the Parliament bill and to make its passage possible rather than bring about the creation of an overwhelming number of peers who may paralyze the action of the House of Lords in the future, whereas any present opposition can in no way hinder the passage of the Parliament bill. The letter asks that each member to whom it has been sent shall give notice as to whether he will support Lord Lansdowne or not.

The Radicals evaded up the score in the House of Commons to-day with the Unionists for the latter's rude treatment of Premier Asquith yesterday. The Radicals picked out Lord Hugh Cecil, one of those who added to the clamor yesterday, for their vengeance.

When Lord Cecil arose to ask a question the Radicals started a pandemonium which prevailed for five minutes, during which Arthur Balfour, the Opposition leader, entered the chamber. He was cheered by his supporters and booed by the Liberals.

The speaker, however, after some time brought order out of chaos and Lord Cecil put his question. He asked whether when the Premier had made up his mind on the subject of home rule for Ireland he would inform the House of Commons of the result before confiding it to the press.

"That question is insolent," said Mr. Asquith and the question was ruled out of order by the speaker.

There was another breeze a few minutes later. The Premier refused to answer what he termed a no account question which had been put by Mr. Gwynne, Unionist member for Sussex. Lord Hugh Cecil thereupon yelled out: "Will the Premier withdraw that remark?"

The speaker intimated that Lord Hugh Cecil was the last person who should complain about remarks of this kind. There was then a general crossfire of personalities, which was ultimately quelled by the speaker.

Lord Hugh Cecil and F. E. Smith, one of the prominent fight to a finish Unionists, then left the House amid the derisive shouts of the supporters of the Government.

## WOMEN TO VOTE IN BELIZE.

Female Suffrage Triumph in Capital of British Honduras.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BELIZE, British Honduras, July 25.—The suffragettes have triumphed in the capital of British Honduras, the city council having granted women the right to vote. At the last meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"In the opinion of this council the right to vote for the members of the town board of Belize should be extended to such women as are possessed of the necessary qualifications by ownership or occupation of property and are only disqualified from voting by reason of their sex."

Already there have been scores of applicants for registration papers. These are accompanied by affidavits showing the women to be possessed of the "other qualifications."

## FAR EAST DELIMITATION.

Japan and U. S. Said to Purpose Defining Spheres of Influence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, July 25.—It is reported here to-day that the American Government has agreed to a proposal made by Japan for the delimitation of the mutual rights of the two countries in the far East.

Ever since the revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance in such a way that it would not interfere with general arbitration agreements between the two Governments and a third Power the newspapers have been urging the Government to get the United States to acknowledge Japan's superior position in Manchuria. It is believed now that the American Government has agreed to discuss the matter.

## Stray Midshipmen Found.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 25.—The searching party who were looking for the missing midshipmen, L. Holmes and Charles L. Clifford, who disappeared Thursday from the American practice squadron, found their men to-day at the Fins railway station.

## Hard Luck of a Prize Shooter.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BISLEY, July 25.—Private Clifford, who won the King's prize in the shooting here last week, has had a recurrence of appendicitis and will go to London shortly for examination and advice.

## SUNDAY CRUISERS FOR HAYTI.

Germany Sends the Bremen—Chester and Des Moines on Guard.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German cruiser Bremen, which is now at Montreal, has been ordered to proceed to Hayti at once. The Government has received information that German interests in the black republic are endangered by the revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—Gen. Dwyer, who is one of the adherents here of Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte, who is endeavoring to capture the Presidency of Hayti, sailed to-day for Cape Haytien, where he will join his leader in the revolution.

Gen. Leconte, according to advices received here, will take the first opportunity to try to force a landing of his forces at Port au Prince, the capital, and overthrow President Simon. If the President is overthrown he will flee to Kingston, where all Haytiens who have offended those in authority congregate.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In view of the defiant attitude of President Simon of Hayti in regard to his programme for the blocking and bombardment of the unfortified ports of his island in the face of repeated protests made by Mr. Furness, the American Minister, and the concerted action of the foreign diplomatic corps in backing up these protests the State Department is understood to have issued orders to the Navy Department this evening to the effect that American warships to prevent the contemplated action if undertaken.

The policy of the State Department to prevent attacks upon the coast of Hayti is known to have the approval of the foreign Governments interested and it is not expected that any of them, except Germany, will take any part in the affair unless the situation becomes much more serious.

With the arrival of the cruisers Des Moines and Chester a cordon of American warships has now been thrown around the Haytian coast and it is thought that this guarantees the safety of foreigners, particularly Americans, and their interests. The Chester arrived yesterday at Cape Haytien and the Des Moines arrived to-day at Port au Prince, both having made swift runs down the Atchafalaya from Newport and Boston respectively.

The Petrel awaited the arrival of the Des Moines at Port au Prince and she will now proceed to Gonaves. The Petrel left Cape Haytien yesterday for Port au Prince.

The Government's instructions for such naval action as may be necessary were sent to Commander Oman of the Des Moines after the situation had been laid before the President at the Cabinet meeting. Commander Oman as the senior naval officer was authorized to assume charge at once of the forces and dispatch them as he sees best. He will act independently after conferring with the American Minister as to the situation and the various phases of the situation.

The Chester reported before the arrival of the Des Moines that the situation at Cape Haytien would seem to warrant his holding the cruiser at that point.

When the Chester reported to American interests appears now to be guaranteed the State Department is apprehensive concerning the situation as a whole, since private advices conveyed to the Department through American firms having interests there indicate that serious rioting resulting in destruction of property and possibly of life may shortly follow if peace is not restored.

## MARTHE STEINHEIL MARRIES.

Girl Whose Mother Was Tried for Murder of Her Father in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 25.—Mlle. Marthe Steinheil, daughter of the woman who was tried here for murdering her husband and mother three years ago, was married to-day to Raphael del Perugia, a Russian artist. The clerical ceremony will be performed to-morrow.

After the tragedy in the house on the Impasse Ronsin the place became the headquarters of a group of Russian artists, and it was there that the young woman met her husband. She has not been on good terms with her mother since the latter's acquittal.

Adolphe Steinheil, an artist, and his wife's stepmother, Mme. Japy, were found murdered in their house on the morning of May 31, 1908. Mme. Steinheil was found bound and gagged in another room.

The only other person in the house was a valet named Couillard. Mme. Steinheil, who was prominent in high political and judicial society in Paris, said the crime was committed by three men and a woman. Several arrests were made, but all the accused were cleared.

Finally Mme. Steinheil herself was arrested and charged with the murders. She was acquitted after a long and sensational trial. At one time the accusation had been made that she knew something about the sudden death of President Felix Faure of the French republic.

Adolphe Steinheil was one of the best known artists in Paris. Marthe stood by her mother to the close of the trial, but then left her, going for a time into a convent.

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## Chapter 732

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## EUROPE ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

RUMORS OF MOROCCO CRISIS MAY BE FALLACIOUS.

Most Probable Version of the Situation Is That Germany Is Balking Over Lloyd George's Speech—Day of Diplomatic Conferences—New Negotiations.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 25.—There is a supposition in many quarters to-night that the international situation with reference to Morocco has become seriously acute and has even taken the gravest possible turn. Such a view is at least premature and possibly altogether erroneous.

The supposition is apparently to be attributed to official silence in London. Paris and Berlin, added to the current rumors, such as that the Kaiser is shortening his holiday cruise and that Germany is calling out 400,000 reserves, as newspaper statements in Paris assert. Then there are the facts that the King has given an audience to Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; that Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador at Paris, has come to London; that M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, has had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey, and that Prime Minister Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have jointly visited the Foreign Office and conferred with Sir Edward Grey and Sir Francis Bertie.

All these incidents, however, may be comparatively commonplace in their interpretation, and none is necessarily alarming. Sir Edward Grey's audience with the King seems to have been arranged days ago, as the customary visit of the Foreign Minister after the sovereign's absence from London. The conferences at the Foreign Office were undoubtedly with regard to the situation in Morocco, but as Morocco is known to be the chief foreign problem engaging the countries concerned there seems no reason for supposing that the discussion was necessarily abnormal.

There is considerable uneasiness on the Stock Exchange and on the Continental bourses. In the case of Berlin, however, the depression was made somewhat less at the close of business to-day by the report that a satisfactory statement would shortly be issued by Von Kiderlin-Wachtel.

Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, asked Prime Minister Asquith in the House of Commons if it would be suitable for him to make a statement with regard to foreign affairs to-day. Mr. Asquith replied that if there should be anything for him to say he would announce it on Thursday.

One of the most tangible expressions with regard to the supposed seriousness of the situation comes from the London *Graphic's* Berlin correspondent. It is to the effect that there is a deadlock in the negotiations and that Germany stiffly refuses to modify her demands in the Congo region on the ground that Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House dinner constitutes a threat and German opinion will never tolerate concessions apparently extorted by pressure.

Von Kiderlin-Wachtel, the German Foreign Minister, has told this to the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. The conferences to-day in London were the result, and the *Graphic's* correspondent forebodes that the outcome of these conferences will be a renewal of friendly negotiations.

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